changes. There has been a good deal of exporting of wood and vegetable oil, of timber from Fukien and Manchuria, of meat and poultry from the Yangtze Valley, Tsingtao, and Tientsin, of the soy bean and its products from Manchuria, and of eggs from the Yangtze Valley. Vegetable tallow, pig's bristles, hides, furs, bones, vegetable fibre (hemp, ramie, and jute), silk, nuts, straw braid, and diminished amounts of tea have been among the exports. The foreign demand for them has had some effect upon agriculture, in places marked.

We have repeatedly seen that in the course of the centuries many useful plants have been introduced. The last few years are no exception. Among those imported have been a cotton with a longer staple than of that of the native fibre grown in the cotton producing areas near the mouth of the Yangtze.

Foreign famine relief agencies and Christian missionaries have made beginnings at various improvements in agricultural methods. Some Roman Catholic communities are in advance of their non-Christian neighbors in irrigation and utilization of the soil. Several Protestant colleges, universities, and missions have agricultural experts on their staffs. One especially, Nanking University, has had an important school of agriculture and forestry. The (Protestant) National Christian Council has had secretaries devoting themselves to rural welfare. New techniques for fighting the diseases of plants and animals and better methods of seed selection have been introduced or devised and attempts have been made to disseminate them. In Kiaochow the Germans had an agricultural school. Central and provincial governments have paid increasing attention to agricultural education by schools and extension courses and to establishing and developing

experiment stations. Rural cooperatives have been organized to provide better credit facilities. For instance, within the two decades or so in the North the China International Famine Relief Commission helped to bring about the formation of approximately a thousand credit cooperatives. Foreign famine relief funds have also built irrigation works and sunk wells in the semi-arid North and Northwest.

Some efforts have been made to bring in Western methods of forestry, especially for reclaiming waste areas. During their occupation of Kiaochow the Germans by planting bare hills to trees